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NEWS	2	Apr 26	Important Derwent Announcement about CPI Changes to CPI Subscriber Indexing in 1999
NEWS	3	May 13	Free Connect Hour in CFR in May and June
NEWS	4	May 17	ENERGIE has been removed from STN; replaced by the ENTEC file
NEWS	5	May 17	CAOLD now has searchable data back to 1907

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:26:50 ON 24 MAY 1999

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.15	0.15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:26:53 ON 24 MAY 1999
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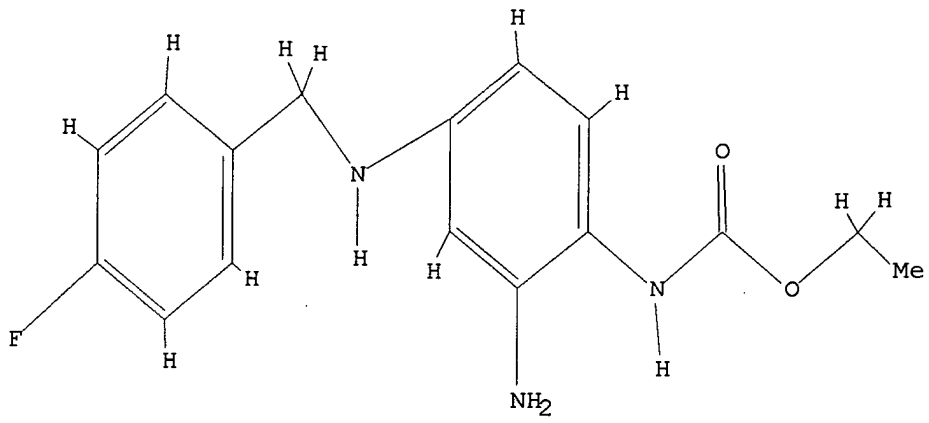
=> d query

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 11:27:13 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 0 TO ITERATE
100.0% PROCESSED 0 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 0 TO 0
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L2 0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:27:19 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 58 TO ITERATE
100.0% PROCESSED 58 ITERATIONS 2 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 2 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	120.30	120.45

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:27 ON 24 MAY 1999
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1967 - 24 May 1999 VOL 130 ISS 22
FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 May 1999 (19990524/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

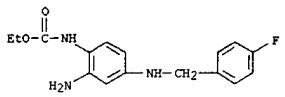
This file supports REGlstRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

=> s l3

L4 12 L3

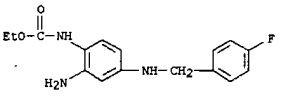
=> d l4 1-12 abs ibib hitstr

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB The structure of the anticonvulsant substance N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]ethylcarbamate (INN: retigabine) was proved by
IR, UV, 1H NMR, 13C NMR and mass spectra. Retigabine is practically insol.
in a neutral aq. medium at 20 .degree. (S .apprx. 0.07 g/l). The soly. of
the substance in 0.1 N HCl is about 16 g/l. In DMF, retigabine is freely
sol. (S .apprx. 186 g/l). The pK-value is about 3.7. The partition coeff. P = Coctanol/CWater at 37 .degree. ranging from 0.4 at pH .apprx. 1
to about 150 at pH .gtoreq. 5.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:807142 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:57310
TITLE: Structure and physicochemical properties of N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]ethylcarbamate, retigabine
AUTHOR(S): Thiel, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Arzneimittelwerk Dresden G.m.b.H., Radebeul, D-01445,
Germany
SOURCE: Pharmazie (1998), 53(12), 865-869
CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144
PUBLISHER: Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
IT **150812-12-7**, Retigabine
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(structure and physicochem. properties of N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]ethylcarbamate, retigabine)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of the new anticonvulsant drug N-(2-amino-4-[fluorobenzylamino]-phenyl) carbamic acid
Et ester (retigabine, D-23129, ASTA Medica, Dresden, Germany) on different
patterns of epileptiform activity induced by 4-aminopyridine (4AP) in rat
entorhinal cortex hippocampal slices. Application of 4AP (100 mM) induced
in entorhinal cortex two different types of epileptiform activities; seizure-like events (SLE) and interictal epileptiform discharges (IED).
Bicuculline (10 mM) changed 4AP-induced SLE and IED to recurrent epileptiform discharges (RED). IED were isolated after blockade of the
SLE by glutamate receptor antagonists for .alpha.-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA) and N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA)
receptors, i.e. 1,2,3,4 tetrahydro-6-nitro-2,3-dioxo-benzo[f]quinoxaline-7-
sulfonamide (NBQX, 10 mM) and 2-amino-5-phosphonovaleric acid (APV, 30 mM). Anticonvulsant properties of retigabine were evaluated as effect on
the frequency and amplitude of SLE, IED and RED. Retigabine suppressed
all types of epileptiform events in a dose dependent and reversible
manner. SLE were suppressed in 71.4 and 100% of slices by 5 and 10 mM,
resp. The frequency of IED was significantly reduced by 20 mM retigabine
(40.9.+-.24.5%) and IED were blocked completely by 50 mM retigabine. When
IED were isolated by application of glutamate antagonists 20 mM retigabine
was sufficient to block this activity completely. RED induced by combined
application of bicuculline and 4AP were blocked in 71.4% of the tested slices with 100 mM retigabine. The frequency of the RED in the remaining
slices was reduced by 96.1.+-.6.1%. We conclude that retigabine acts on a
large variety of different epileptiform activities in temporal lobe
structures that are known to develop readily pharmacoresistant seizures.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:792703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:261905
TITLE: Effects of retigabine (D-23129) on different patterns
of epileptiform activity induced by 4-aminopyridine in
rat entorhinal cortex hippocampal slices
AUTHOR(S): Armand, V.; Rundfeldt, C.; Heinemann, U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitatklinikum Charite, Institute of Physiology,

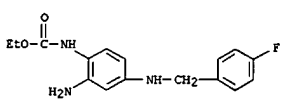
L4 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)
Department of Neurophysiology, Humboldt University
Berlin, Tucholskystrasse 2, Berlin, D-10117, Germany
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. (1999), 359(1),
33-39
CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **150812-12-7**, Retigabine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(retigabine effect on different patterns of 4AP-induced epileptiform
activity in rat entorhinal cortex hippocampal slices)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB Novel derivs. of 2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-1-ethoxycarbonyl-aminobenzene (I) that may be of pharmaceutical use (no data) are prepd. by
recrystn. of I from non-polar, polar or dipolar aprotic solvents. The new
forms are defined by X-ray diffraction patterns, IR spectra, and differential scanning calorimetry.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:490710 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:104236
TITLE: Derivatives of 2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-1-ethoxycarbonyl-aminobenzene for pharmaceutical use and
their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Meisel, Peter; Landgraf, Karl-Friedrich; Schaefer, Juergen; Thiel, Wilfried; Rischer, Matthias; Olbrich,
Alfred; Kutscher, Bernhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asta Medica A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19701694	A1	19980723	DE 97-19701694	19970120
WO 9831663	A1	19980723	WO 98-EP86	19980109
W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, TR, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9862081	A1	19980807	AU 98-62081	19980109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 97-19701694	19970120
			WO 98-EP86	19980109

IT **150812-12-7D**, derivs.
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(derivs. of 2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-1-ethoxycarbonyl-aminobenzene for pharmaceutical use and their prepn.)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

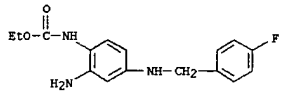
AB The patch-clamp technique was used to measure currents passing through K+ channels in neuronal cell prepns. Retigabine (D-23129, N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl) carbamic acid Et ester) activated a K+ conductance in slightly depolarized NG108-15 neuronal cells in a dose-dependent manner (0.1-10 .mu.M). At the K+ reversal potential, no current could be elicited and in hyperpolarized cells the current was reversed. A similar current was elicited in primary cultures of mouse cortical neurons and in differentiated hNT cells, a cell line derived from human neuronal cells. At higher concns., retigabine also partially blocked voltage activated K+ currents. None of the tested anticonvulsants, phenytoin, carbamazepine and valproate and none of the K+ channel openers cromakalim, diazoxide and pinacidil exerted a similar effect. The current was not affected by the K+ channel blocker glibenclamide (10 .mu.M) but was fully blocked by application of Ba2+ (10.8 mM). Exchange of K+ with cesium in the intracellular space also fully abolished the current. It can be expected that the K+ channel opening effect contributes to the anticonvulsant activity of retigabine.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:646571 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:326363
TITLE: The new anticonvulsant retigabine (D-23129) acts as an opener of K+ channels in neuronal cells
AUTHOR(S): Rundfeldt, Chris
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Arzneimittelwerk Dresden GmbH, Corporate R and D, ASTA Medica Group, Meissner Strasse 35, Radebeul, D-01445, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. J. Pharmacol. (1997), 336(2/3), 243-249
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

IT **150812-12-7**, D-23129
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(new anticonvulsant retigabine (D-23129) acts as opener of K+ channels in neuronal cells)

RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AB The title compd. (I) and its salts are useful as neuroprotectants for prevention and treatment of stroke, impaired cerebral circulation, and neurodegenerative diseases. Thus, a learning deficit in rats with a ligated carotid artery was reversed by administration of I (2 mg/kg i.p.).

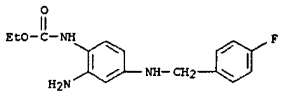
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:377765 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:338857
TITLE: Use of 4-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-1-ethoxycarbonylaminobenzene for prevention and treatment of sequelae of poor cerebral circulation or neurodegenerative diseases
INVENTOR(S): Rostock, Angelika; Tober, Christine; Rundfeldt, Chris; Bartsch, Reni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asta Medica Ag, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19539861	A1	19970430	DE 95-19539861	19951026
WO 9715300	A2	19970501	WO 96-DE1951	19961015
WO 9715300	A3	19970703		
W: AU, BR, BY, CA, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SK, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9715400	A1	19970515	AU 97-15400	19961015
EP 857065	A2	19980812	EP 96-945354	19961015
EP 857065	B1	19990407		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 178487	E	19990415	AT 96-945354	19961015
CA 2188841	AA	19970427	CA 96-2188841	19961025
US 5852053	A	19981222	US 96-736166	19961028
US 5849789	A	19981215	US 97-937420	19970925
NO 9801503	A	19980402	NO 98-1503	19980402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 95-19539861	19951026
			WO 96-DE1951	19961015
			US 96-736166	19961028

IT **150812-12-7**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of amino(fluorobenzylamino)ethoxycarbonylaminobenzene for prevention and treatment of poor cerebral circulation or neurodegenerative diseases)

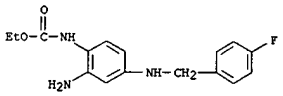
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

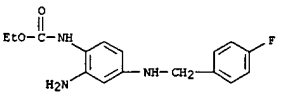


L4 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB The metabolic profile of D-23129, a new anticonvulsant agent, was studied in vitro using human liver microsomes and fresh liver slices. Oxidative metab. appeared to be minimal with D-23129. The percent mean total radioactivity not assocd. with the parent compd. recovered from oxidative metab. studies from three individual liver donors was 0.cntdot.7%.+-.0.cntdot.6 SD and was not significantly different from [14C]-D-23129 incubated with heat inactivated microsomes, mean = 0.cntdot.5%.+-.0.cntdot.4 SD. Phase II conjugation dominated the metab. of D-23129 producing two distinct N-glucuronides as the primary metabolites. These metabolites were identified by electrospray ionization LC/MS. The apparent Km for one of the glucuronide metabolites was detd. in human liver microsome prepns. from two individual liver donors to be 131 and 264 .mu.M resp. Vmax detd. for the same microsomal prepns. yielded 48.cntdot.9 and 59.cntdot.p pmol/min/mg protein.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:357310 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:75470
TITLE: In vitro glucuronidation of D-23129, a new anticonvulsant, by human liver microsomes and liver slices
AUTHOR(S): McNeilly, P. J.; Torchin, C. D.; Anderson, L. W.; Kapetanovic, I. M.; Kupferberg, H. J.; Strong, J. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory Clinical Pharmacology, Office Pharmaceutical Sciences, Center Drug Evaluation Research, US Food Drug Administration, Laurel, MD, 20708, USA
SOURCE: Xenobiotica (1997), 27(5), 431-441
CODEN: XENOBH; ISSN: 0049-8254
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **150812-12-7**, D-23129
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(in vitro glucuronidation of D-23129 by human liver microsomes and liver slices)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB A review, with 42 refs., of the chem., pharmacokinetics, and clin. pharmacol. of D-23129 as a new anticonvulsant.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:749838 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:26281
TITLE: D-23129: A new anticonvulsant compound
AUTHOR(S): Kapetanovic, Izet M.; Rundfeldt, Chris
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: CNS Drug Rev. (1996), 2(3), 308-321
CODEN: CDREFB; ISSN: 1080-563X
PUBLISHER: Neva Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
IT **150812-12-7**, D-23129
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D-23129: a new anticonvulsant compd.)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AB The anticonvulsant activity of the novel drug D-23129 (N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)phenyl)carbamic acid Et ester) was evaluated in animal models of epileptic seizures. D-23129 was active after oral and i.p. administration in rats and mice in a range of anticonvulsant tests at nontoxic doses. The compd. was active against elec. induced seizures (MES, ED50 rat p.o. = 2.87 mg/kg), against seizures induced chem. by pentylenetetrazole (s.c. PTZ, ED50 mouse p.o. = 13.5 mg/kg), picrotoxin and N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) and in a genetic animal model, the DBA/2 mouse. It was not active against seizures induced by bicuculline and strychnine. Motor impairment, evaluated with the rotarod test and by observation in the open field, was minimal at doses showing anticonvulsant activity. D-23129 was very effective in elevating the threshold for elec. and chem. induced seizures. Considering the dose increasing the MES threshold by 50% (TID50 mouse i.p. = 1.6 mg/kg; TID50 rat i.p. = 0.72 mg/kg) and the TD50 obtained in the rotarod test, the protective index of D-23129 is better than that of valproate and phenytoin. During 14 days chronic oral treatment with 15 mg/kg, no development of tolerance was obsd. D-23129 thus presents an orally active, safe, broad spectrum anticonvulsant agent, which is structurally unrelated to anticonvulsants currently used. We expect that D-23129 will improve the treatment of refractory seizures in humans.

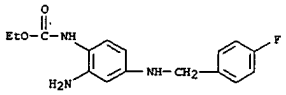
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:374503 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:104861
TITLE: D-23129: A new anticonvulsant with a broad spectrum activity in animal models of epileptic seizures
AUTHOR(S): Rostock, Angelika; Tober, Christine; Rundfeldt, Chris; Bartsch, Reni; Engel, Juergen; Polymeropoulos, Emanuele E.; Kutscher, Bernhard; Loescher, Wolfgang; Hoenack, Dagmar; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASTA Medica Group, Department Pharmacology, Radebeul, D-01445, Germany
SOURCE: Epilepsy Res. (1996), 23(3), 211-223
CODEN: EPIRE8; ISSN: 0920-1211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

IT **150812-12-7**, D 23129
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D-23129 as new anticonvulsant with broad spectrum activity; D-23129 as

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

new anticonvulsant with broad spectrum activity)

RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AB The novel anticonvulsant drug D-23129 (N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl) carbamic acid Et ester) was evaluated in the amygdala kindling model of complex partial seizures in rats. D-23129 exerts potent anticonvulsant activity against both focal and generalized seizures in animal models of epilepsy. After i.p. and oral administration in kindled rats, the substance dose dependently increased the threshold for induction of afterdischarges, exerting significant effects already after 0.01 mg/kg. In higher doses (2.5-5 mg/kg i.p., 10-15 mg/kg p.o.) D-23129 also exerted anticonvulsant effects on other seizure parameters of amygdala-kindled rats, i.e. seizure severity, seizure duration, total duration of behavioral changes and afterdischarge duration. The adverse effects of D-23129 were quantitated in the open field and in the rotarod test, a std. test for motor impairment. D-23129 exerted no adverse effects on behavior in doses up to 5 mg/kg i.p. and 15 mg/kg p.o. Comparing the adverse effects between kindled and non-kindled rats, no differences were found. The data demonstrate that D-23129 is more potent in the amygdala kindling model of complex partial seizures than in other seizure models. D-23129 is orally active and is devoid of neurotoxic effects in anticonvulsant doses, thus indicating that this compd. has potential for antiepileptic therapy.

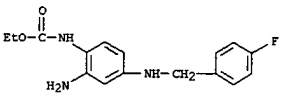
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:347688 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:76080
TITLE: D-23129: a potent anticonvulsant in the amygdala kindling model of complex partial seizures
AUTHOR(S): Tober, Christine; Rostock, Angelika; Rundfeldt, Chris; Bartsch, Reni
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Corporate Research and Development, ASTA Medica Group, Arzneimittelwerk Dresden, Meissner Strasse 191, D-01445, Radebeul, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. J. Pharmacol. (1996), 303(3), 163-169
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

IT **150812-12-7**, D 23129
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

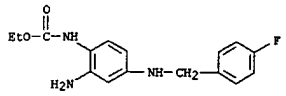
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anticonvulsant effects of D-23129 in amygdala kindling model of complex partial seizures)

RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

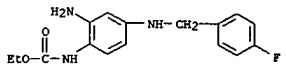


L4 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB D-23129 [N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)phenyl)carbamic acid Et ester] and D-20443 (dihydrochloride of D-23129) are promising anticonvulsant compds. with a broad spectrum activity in animal models of epilepsy. Their effects on de novo synthesis of excitatory (glutamate and aspartate) and inhibitory (GABA) amino acids were studied in rat hippocampal slices. Like phenytoin, carbamazepine, lamotrigine, losigamone, U54494A, and flupirtine, D-23129 and D-20443 were effective in preventing the effects of a chemoconvulsant, 4-aminopyridine, on de novo synthesis of the three amino acids. However, unlike the other compds., D-23129 and D-20443 also preferentially increased the concns. of newly synthesized GABA. Their effect on the neosynthesis of GABA was unique, dose dependent, and not tetrodotoxin sensitive. A total of 15 compds. (including std., new and candidate anticonvulsants) either had no effect on new GABA or decreased it. Therefore, D-23129 and D-20443 exhibited two different effects on de novo synthesis of neurotransmitter amino acids, both of which could potentially be anticonvulsant in nature.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:93161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:194122
TITLE: The effects of D-23129, a new experimental anticonvulsant drug, on neurotransmitter amino acids in the rat hippocampus in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Kapetanovic, Izet M.; Yonekawa, Wayne D.; Kupferberg, Harvey J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Epilepsy Res. (1995), 22(3), 167-73
CODEN: EPIRE8; ISSN: 0920-1211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **150812-12-7 150812-13-8**, D-20443
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of D-23129, a new exptl. anticonvulsant drug, on neurotransmitter amino acids in the rat hippocampus in vitro)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)



RN 150812-13-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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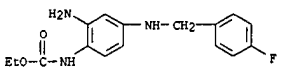
L4 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AB D-20443 is an exptl. antiepileptic drug. Its mechanism of antiepileptic action is unknown. We evaluated the anticonvulsant effectiveness of D-20443 against sound-induced seizures in genetically epilepsy-prone rats (GEPRs). This compd. produced anticonvulsant effects against sound-induced seizures in moderate seizure GEPRs (GEPR-3s) at significantly lower doses than in severe seizure GEPRs (GEPR-9s). Based on these data and on the responses of GEPRs to other antiepileptic drugs, we predict that D-20443 will be a broad spectrum antiepileptic agent in humans. I.e., we predict that D-20443 will suppress both tonic/clonic and absence seizures in humans.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:739590 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:188283
TITLE: Anticonvulsant properties of D-20443 in genetically epilepsy-prone rats: prediction of clinical response
AUTHOR(S): Dailey, John W.; Cheong, Jae Hoon; Ko, Kwang Ho; Adams-Curtis, Leah E.; Jobe, Phillip C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Basic Sciences, University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria, P.O. Box 1649, Peoria, IL, 61656, USA
SOURCE: Neurosci. Lett. (1995), 195(2), 77-80
CODEN: NELED5; ISSN: 0304-3940
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **150812-13-8**, D 20443
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D-20443 anticonvulsant properties in genetically epilepsy-prone rats: prediction of clin. response)
RN 150812-13-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L4 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
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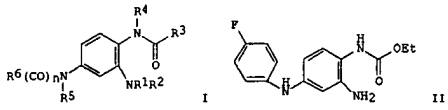


I II

AB The title compds., 2-amino-1,4-bis(acylamino)benzene derivs. I (R1 = hydrogen, alkyl, etc.; R3 = alkoxy, amino, etc.; R4, R5 = hydrogen, alkyl; R6 = acylalkyl) and pharmaceuticals contg. them are claimed. I are anticonvulsants, antipyretics, antiepileptics, muscle relaxants, and peripheral analgesics. Some I were tested as antiepileptics in electroshock-induced convulsions in rats. Reductive carbamoylation of 2-amino-4-[(4-fluorobenzyl)amino]-1-nitrobenzene gave 2-amino-4-[(4-fluorobenzyl)amino]-1-[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]benzene [ethyl [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]carbamate] (II); II dihydrochloride was obtained in 73% yield.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:625705 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:225705
TITLE: 1,2,4-triaminobenzene derivatives and a process for their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Dieter, Hans Reinhold; Engel, Juergen; Kutscher, Bernhard; Polymeropoulos, Emmanuel; Szelenyi, Stefan; Nickel, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asta Medica AG, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

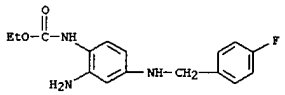
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4200259	A1	19930715	DE 92-4200259	19920108
EP 554543	A2	19930811	EP 92-121028	19921210
EP 554543	A3	19931027		
EP 554543	B1	19960228		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 134611	E	19960315	AT 92-121028	19921210
ES 2084914	T3	19960516	ES 92-121028	19921210
CA 2086654	AA	19930709	CA 93-2086654	19930104
ZA 9300011	A	19930805	ZA 93-11	19930104

Cited in SRC

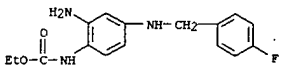
L4 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS (Continued)

JP 05345752	A2	19931227	JP 93-1054	19930107
US 5384330	A	19950124	US 93-2458	19930108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 92-4200259 19920108
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 119:225705; MARPAT 119:225705
IT **150812-12-7P**, Ethyl [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]carbamate **150812-13-8P**, Ethyl [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]carbamate dihydrochloride
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as antipyretic, analgesic, antiepileptic, anticonvulsant)
RN 150812-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 150812-13-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [2-amino-4-[[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	46.12	166.57

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.43	-6.43

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:30:05 ON 24 MAY 1999